

JPRS 60589

16 April 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2608



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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PAICV NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Communique of the PAICV National Council]

[Excerpts] The third regular session of the party National Council was held from 1 to 5 February under the chairmanship of the secretary general, Comrade Aristides Pereira. Participating in the proceedings were the first secretaries of the regions and the autonomous sectors of the party as well as the leaders of the mass organizations.

The secretary of the National Council for Organizational Matters, Comrade Olivio Pires, presented a report on general party activities which emphasized that in 1981 there was intense political and organizational activity and important progress in building the party. The receptiveness and prestige of the PAICV among the popular masses increased. Through great demonstrations of support for our regime, in response to attempts at disrupting the social climate of the country by external and internal agents of reaction, they demonstrated their constant readiness to defend the principles and objectives of the party.

Appreciable results were also achieved in the preparation and advancement of members and cadres, and advances were made in the establishment and consolidation of mass organizations and popular participation, although some local difficulties remain.

Along with the advances and the victories, there are still shortcomings of various kinds in the organizational as well as the political-ideological areas as a result not only of the level of development of our society but also of a certain stagnation that has been occurring among some members, and also because of the fact that many organizations have turned to working within the party to the detriment of action among the masses.

The National Council decided that the party must continue the political offensive aimed at the masses with a view to reinforcing their identification with party objectives, and proceed with the work of strengthening the party, giving special attention to ideological action among the members and to recruitment of the workers and cadres most dedicated to the national development effort.

The effort at political and cultural advancement must be maintained to increase the capacity of involvement by the grassroots organizations and the members, and measures must be adopted with a view to developing the links between the party leadership and the members, and to increase the contacts of the leaders and organizations, at all levels, with the masses.

It was also decided to take action aimed at those members who have not been acting in accordance with statutory norms, revealing apathy or indecision, in order to safeguard the purity and the combativeness of the party, keeping in its ranks only the members who are really dedicated to the realization of its objectives.

The economic and social situation prevailing in the country, characterized by the negative effects of another year of serious drought and the effects of the current world economic crisis, was discussed by the prime minister, Comrade Pedro Pires, and the minister of economy and finance, Comrade Osvaldo Lopes da Silva.

The National Council acknowledged the government measures taken to cope with this situation and, at the same time, to proceed with the effort of development aimed at creating an independent national economy. It decided to call the attention of the party organizations to the need, by persistent political action, to lead the masses to participate more and more actively in the national development effort and to understand the nature of the difficulties stemming from the economic situation we are going through. Also, the government was encouraged to proceed with the policy of austerity and to augment the measures aimed at assuring stricter and stricter management of available resources.

The international situation was also the subject of attention by the party National Council, which considered a report by Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Silvino da Luz.

Great concern was expressed over the aggravation of the climate of tension that prevails in the relations between states, jeopardizing international peace and security.

Finally, manifesting its support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, the PAICV National Council expressed confidence in the initiatives taken by the "Contact Group," which can represent an important element capable of leading the Republic of South Africa to accept a just solution of the problem of Namibia, and expressed the conviction that the efforts perseveringly undertaken by the international community will lead to the real independence of Namibia.

The National Council confirmed the correctness of the foreign policy orientation of our government--the policy of strict nonalignment and of the diversification of relations with countries and peoples--that has been shown to be the surest and most consistent course for the defense of the vital interests of the Cape Verdean nation and to have contributed to the prestige of the state and government of Cape Verde on the international scene.--Praia, 6 February 1982

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CSO: 4742/241

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH CHURCH, GUINEA-BISSAU

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 5

[Press briefing by Prime Minister Pedro Pires; given in Vila do Tarrafal during the pledge of allegiance to the flag ceremonies at the second military induction of 1981]

[Text] In a 2-hour question and answer period, the reporters posed various questions, such as the economic policy of Cape Verde in the face of the international economic situation, the priorities and development plan for agriculture, the agrarian reform process, the position of the government on the property of the church, the relations of Cape Verde with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the national armed forces, the external reaction of Cape Verde, and others such as the opinion of Cape Verde with reference to the formation of Senegambia.

On the economic problems of Cape Verde, the comrade prime minister referred to the international economic crisis the effects of which are hardest felt in the underdeveloped countries and most particularly in the countries that are not oil producers. In this regard, a reference to currency exchange control and the foreign market as a state measure to prevent the excessive outflow of foreign exchange would help the foreigners understand our foreign policy, which has prevented us from reaching the chaos that affected the majority of countries in the first years of their independence. "The state has a legal monopoly of all essential products and a de facto monopoly of construction materials," said Comrade Pedro Pires, who also referred to the system of wages practiced in the country, saying: "With our wage system, there are still categories where it is very much below the necessary minimum." Continuing, he explained the origins of our budget, dependent for the most part on foreign cooperation. That is one of the reasons, he concluded, that leads the state to cover the real value of a large number of essential products that reach our public at a price below their real cost. He declared: "We support the practice of real prices and we are going to try to approach it gradually. The problem that arises lies in synchronizing the objectives of the political power and the aspirations of the population."

Agrarian Reform: Bogeys Dispelled

To speak about agriculture at this time in Cape Verde is necessarily to speak about agrarian reform, or more precisely, of the process of discussion of the

basic agrarian reform laws, and the two questions were linked when the priorities established here in the area of agriculture were discussed. In that regard, the head of the government said: "We cannot limit ourselves to productivity because self-sufficiency cannot mean producing only for ourselves and only what we need; we have to take into account the profitability of the product, see what we are capable of producing for domestic consumption and what we are capable of exporting." Here we were getting into a related matter, namely, the improvement of agricultural techniques, expansion of irrigation areas, and the better utilization of waters, indispensable conditions for increasing production. One of the areas in which the agrarian reform is going to contribute to changing the bad habits a little is in regard to the utilization of the waters and soil conservation, and in this regard, the prime minister pointed out: "Today we already have some water resulting from the improvements introduced in the countryside and we cannot permit this water to benefit precisely those who have a good or normal situation to the detriment of those who have an unstable situation."

Self-Sufficiency Does Not Mean Production of the Essential

Speaking in greater detail of the discussion of the agrarian reform laws, the reporters wanted to know about the incidents that had occurred and the causes for them. The question was answered in detail by the prime minister, who concluded: "The small disturbances that arose required a greater effort to explain the law, which had its positive effect because it eliminated the political onus of the agrarian reform and dispelled the bogeys that had been sought to create about it, making better understood what agrarian reform is in a country such as ours where the concept of what is mine and what is yours distorts everything that is of interest to a community."

He was also asked about the position of the government on church property, which, as is clear, does not directly exploit its lands and has some areas in the islands with the greatest agricultural acreage. Here the reply was succinct and clear: "It was concluded a long time ago that the government should buy the lands from the church. We have an open dialogue with the church. We do not have anything against the church. Although our state is secular, it is not against religion and what we are seeking to do with the agrarian reform is to end the indirect exploitation of the land by whomever it may be."

Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde: the Party Label Is an Obstacle to Dialogue

"Within the spirit of African unity which we support, we cannot be opposed to the normalization of relations with Guinea-Bissau; for us it is something that will have to happen," declared the prime minister, replying to a question asked by a reporter, who wanted to know if Cape Verde were willing to seek rapprochement with Guinea-Bissau. He thus defined the position of Cape Verde with reference to a country with which it has a history of common liberation, with regard to which it has already been stated several times that we do not have anything against it, although we are not in agreement with "the methods, analyses, opinions and even justifications presented." However, he made it clear that our relations can be established at the state

level but never at the party level since as far as Cape Verde is concerned, the PAIGC ceased to exist on 14 November 1980. And he said: "Retention of the party label is an obstacle to dialogue. How can we dialogue with a party that does not exist."

Asked also if the break in relations with Guinea-Bissau does not jeopardize relations among the former Portuguese colonies, Comrade Pires explained: "The normalization of our relations with Guinea-Bissau could facilitate them a little but nonnormalization has not hampered our relations with any of the states."

Defense Respects Growth

"Is the special attention that is now given to the armed forces and popular militia due to the new national situation of Cape Verde?" one reporter wanted to know, to which he received the following reply: "It is now that we have the intermediate cadres for a more effective organization of our People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP), because what we seek is to have effective armed forces, which, though small, will be effective," stressed the prime minister. He explained that we do not have pretensions, nor can we spend much money on our armed forces. "We are very careful about our policy of growth and defense, since it is incomprehensible that a poor country should spend much money on the armed forces because that would lead to incomprehension among the countries that aid us. Nevertheless, it is necessary to defend our [political] power. That is why we base our defense on popular participation. In the popular militia, there must be government-people identification, which we believe is occurring."

Commenting on opposition to the government of Cape Verde, he said: "There are people who still have not seen that our independence was not given; it was gained; and they take advantage of certain political sensitivities and certain news media in Portugal to attack Cape Verde and the liberation struggle of the former Portuguese colonies."

With regard to the arrest of some people who tried to cause disturbances, the prime minister said, with a certain sarcasm: "Our great difficulty is the prisons. When you do not have good prisons, it is impossible to have many prisoners. Prisons are expensive and, nowadays, who is going to finance a prison?" Answering the question more directly, he declared: "We are a young country and all young countries have the need to assert the organs of power, and that is not always possible by using good manners." He said: "It is a characteristic of any state, all the more reason for the new ones."

Urged to express his views regarding the formation of Senegambia, he said: "It is a position assumed in a sovereign manner by Senegal and Gambia, and we support noninterference in the internal affairs of any state."

"But if we consider the geographic situation of Gambia and its economic policy, that is sufficient for us to understand the reasons of state that led the two countries to choose that route." And the prime minister, Brigade Commander Pedro Pires, concluded his analysis by saying: "It is a political event that is not a novelty in the zone but which we must follow with attention and understanding of its essence."

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CSO: 4742/241

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN PLANNED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The visit which a Spanish cooperation delegation has just made to our country, from 28 to 31 January, was described as another step in the search for a ground of understanding between the two countries, dictated by the political will of their respective governments. That was learned by the newspaper VOZ DI POVO from a well-placed source in the Secretariat of State for Cooperation and Planning.

The same source added that, during the meetings held, the Spanish mission demonstrated great receptiveness to cooperating in various areas with Cape Verde, especially in conveying its experience in the area of vocational training, rural development and fishing.

At the level of rural development, it was agreed that a technical delegation of the Ministry of Rural Development should go to Spain in March to discuss with Spanish authorities matters connected with cooperation between the two countries. Apprenticeships in different branches of rural development, specifically in the sectors of hydrology and veterinary science, as well as technical assistance in the area of combating the development of deserts and the protection of vegetation were proposals agreed upon between the two sides during the talks. Also in the area of rural development, a reliable source in the Secretariat of Cooperation and Planning told us that Spain showed interest in cooperating with our country in the Santa Catarina agricultural project.

To define the pattern of cooperation in the area of vocational training, a Spanish expert specialized in methodology of vocational training will arrive in Cape Verde in the near future, according to information given by an official agency. The need to supply a mobile training unit and the granting of study scholarships in that area were aspects that were also agreed upon.

With regard to fishing, there is a possibility that two captains may come to this country and that study scholarships may be provided.

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CSO: 4742/241

STATISTICS ON 1982 INVESTMENT BUDGET SET FORTH

Libreville L'UNION in French 3 Mar 82 p 4

Text] A study of the investment budget for 1982 revealed a certain number of facts:

1. The initial budget for 1981 called for allocations totaling 135 billion CFA francs, while the 1982 budget shows an increase in this figure to 182.8 billion, i.e., an increase of 47.8 billion in absolute figures, or a percentage of 35.4 percent.

But it is necessary to correct this using the budget figure for investments actually made in 1981, which was 137.5 billion, representing a net gain of only 45.3 billion, and a percentage increase of 32.94 percent.

Assuming that the rate of inflation was about 15.1 percent (from 30 November 1980 to 30 November 1981)--although it may decline this year--the correct budget increase would 17.84 percent.

2. If we take into account the large sums allocated for the main sectors of activity, we obtain the following figures (in millions of CFA francs):

	1982	1981	Increase
Crop raising, livestock breeding, water and forests, fishing	13,525	13,273	
Miscellaneous research	4,708	3,390	+ 38.87%
Hotels and tourism	1,970	--	
Energy	14,035	9,855	+ 42.41%
Roads and bridges	29,367	24,142	+ 21.60%
Railroads	47,100	39,200	+ 20.15%
Ports and rivers	1,100	1,500	
Airports	3,808	2,275	+ 67.38%
Housing	7,080	4,750	+ 49.01%
Education	13,160	10,300	+ 27.76%

	1982	1981	Increase
Borrowing	4,694	3,450	+ 41.85%
Grants	20,482	19,263	
Mineral resource contributions	1,013	3,602	
1982 balance	14,500	--	
	140,802	135,000	

Source: Economic Ministry of Economy and Finance

From a study of these figures one can conclude that the investment budget was established on the basis of three main axes:

1. Efforts will be given to infrastructure development, with a substantial increase in the credit allocations for airports, roads, bridges and railroads. In this connection it should be noted that the relative increase for the last two categories may seem small, but since sizeable sums are involved, this increase is very important in absolute terms. These three sectors account in fact for a total of 30,275,000,000 CFA francs, or 43.91 per cent of the total investment budget.

2. Of particular importance to the country is another of these axes, dictated by the need to make the necessary energy available to industry and to further economic growth, access to new technology and the improvement of those already in existence.

3. Another action in the social sector in order to improve housing, health and education to the benefit of the entire population.

It is indicative that housing ranks second in the credit allocations, proof of the desire of the government to take effective action in a realm which affects the masses and in which it had not previously taken determined steps.

In connection with health and education, taking the effort made in the various preceding budgets into account, the increase noted for 1982 shows that the State wants to continue its effort and to take the already substantial improvements in these two fields still further.

In conclusion, one can say that the investment budget for 1982 is a budget for economic and social development.

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BELGIUM. GABON PURSUE TALKS ON COOPERATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 25 Feb 82 p 4

Article by Mathurin Mihindou]

Text] The schedule of Mrs Jacqueline Mayence, the Belgian minister of cooperation for development, for Wednesday, 24 February, included several meetings with high level Gabonese officials.

Her morning began with an expanded work session with experts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which it was noted that relations between Belgium and Gabon date back to 1961, when an embassy was opened in Brussels.

On the economic and technical levels, cooperation was limited to an exchange of diplomatic letters until the agreement in the air transport sector allowing Sabena, the Belgian airline, to land in Libreville, was signed in 1968.

It was then that a Belgian physician was made available to the Gabonese government (the present incumbent is Dr Renders, who is working at the Hyacinthe Antini Social Center) and three scholarships were awarded to Gabonese students.

The last student in that class completed his studies in October of 1981. Since that time, Belgium has provided no further scholarship facilities. These negotiations are therefore intended to complete the legal framework for cooperation, following the exchange of visits by the Belgian and Gabonese ministers. Along the same lines, steps have been taken with a view to the signing of an economic, industrial, technical and technological agreement.

These agreements, when they have been signed and ratified, will lead, logically, to the establishment of a large Belgian-Gabonese mixed commission. These agreements will be initialled about 1800 hours today, just prior to the departure of Mrs Jacqueline Mayence for Brussels.

We should add that the discussions had to do in substance with the possibilities existing in the realms of agriculture (AGROGABON), transportation, education and financial training. In this connection, the Belgian interlocutors appear ready to implement these projects concretely in the very near future.

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CSO. 4719/57

BRIEFS

PRICE FREEZE--A presidential decree dated 4 February 1982 (No 92/PR/ MIN. MIN. MIN.), the Gabonese authorities instituted a price freeze on products and services for the whole of the territory, in order to put an end to any further price rises subsequent to the increase in the interoccupational guaranteed minimum wage. Article 1--The prices of all products and services locally manufactured or produced or imported are frozen on all items, at the point they had reached legally as of 18 January 1982. Article 2--Violations of the provisions of this decree will be established and prosecuted in accordance with Law No 29/67 dated 15 June 1963 regulating the price control in the Gabonese Republic. (Text: Libreville L'UNION in French 11 Mar 82 p 1) 5157

MAKAYA ON TAXES--The reading of certain government documents is often enriching and very informative. Therefore during this tax declaration period, I suggest that everyone give a careful reading to the simplified wage declaration. What a surprise, under the heading "Taxable Income!" While just recently it was necessary to deduct 30 percent for the portion of the monthly sum below 400,000 francs, and 20 percent for the portion between 600,000 and 1 million francs. Now, in the 1981 statement, everyone is included in the same category, and must deduct 30 percent for professional costs. The tax experts will tell me that I do not understand their business at all. As always, there will be tactical flights to explain that this is the same as that, and that the big fish will be caught in the tax charge and checking net. You will be overwhelmed that something has changed, and that the main winner is certainly not myself, with my only income from this column, after all. What a funny kind of tax equality for taxes on the income of individual entities! (Text: Libreville L'UNION in French 27-28 Mar 82 p 1) 5157

MAKAYA ON PRESIDENTIAL TOUR--The presidential tour of the interior of the country will end soon. I know that Estuaire will still remain. But I, Makaya, believe that some comments could be made about this tour of the provinces. I had hoped that the Libreville dignitaries would yield their place in the front ranks to the villagers, in other words those who represent the heart of the nation, those for whom the honorary Makaya planned his tour. Unfortunately, I see that those who share attendance in Libreville have completely pushed the local dignitaries into the background. At every stage, the Libreville big shots allow their own onto the planes chartered for newsmen and the honorary Mayday official encourage. Thus, as the tour progresses, they swell the

links by groups of their friends and government colleagues in the provincial capital. At this rate, we are likely to arrive at the final stage here with all of the big shots in the provinces, and all of this because of the desire to get as close as possible to the honorary Mayaka, to whisper a few "good words" in his ear and to play the role of the "eternal wise advisers." What kind of a provincial tour is this? [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 25 Feb 82 p 1] 11,7

CNO: 4719/037

BRIEFS

RICE DONATIONS--Starting on Friday, 19 March, the consuming public will have access to one of the staple items in its diet, that is, rice, where we have had a shortage for about a month. Tomorrow, Thursday, a ship carrying 6,800 tons of rice will be coming in from Italy; this will permit the distribution of this cereal crop on the same day or on Friday at the latest to end the people's food shortage. Out of the 6,800 tons to be received (5,000 tons purchased by the People's Stores and 1,800 tons offered by the Italian government), 2,000 tons will be distributed immediately to the people in the capital and in the country's interior; an amount of 50 kilograms is basically planned for distribution to each consumer. Another shipment is expected on 19 March, Friday, with 6,000 tons of rice, of which 3,500 tons were offered by the EEC and the remaining 3,000 tons came from Italy. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 8] 5058

COOPERATION WITH LIBYA--Guinea-Bissau and the Arab Jamahirya of Libya may establish a Mixed Cooperation Commission to stimulate bilateral cooperation; the commission would meet annually and alternately in the capitals of the two countries. This decision, among others, was made during the recent visit to Guinea-Bissau by a Libyan delegation headed by Mr Nuri Baitel-Mal, director of the Economic and Technical Cooperation Directorate, People's Bureau for Foreign Contacts. The Guinean delegation to the conversations was headed by Comrade Carlos Correia, the finance minister. The two parties agreed to work together to establish a mixed financing company which would engage in investment activities in the fields of agriculture, fishing, and other areas. Libya on the other hand promised to supply experts in the petroleum field and to train supervisory personnel in that industry. Guinea-Bissau pledged to provide data and studies dealing with petroleum prospecting. In the field of education, Libya will provide scholarships in the subjects of medicine, agriculture, industry, and Islamic studies. Libya may also offer Guinea-Bissau medications based on a list to be presented by the government of Guinea-Bissau. Finally, Libya agreed in particular to finance the construction of the Islamic Center at Gabu. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 3] 5058

FRENCH CULTURAL COOPERATION STUDIED--France is interested in cooperating with Guinea-Bissau in the field of information and culture. To study areas in which projects can be carried out as well as all of the pertinent requirements, a French technical mission is scheduled to arrive this year. It has been

returned in the meantime that this aid can help in the repair of the Nhaora broadcasting center, the training of Guinean supervisory personnel in the mass communications field, and the distribution of French magazines in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. This information was given to us by Mr Valbert, the chief of missions in the Office of French Minister of Cooperation, working with Guinea-Bissau and other African countries, who visited Guinea-Bissau recently. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 8] 5058

YOUTH DELEGATION TO PRC--A delegation from JAAC (Amilcar Cabral African Youth) on Monday left for the PRC in response to an invitation from that country's youth organization. The delegation is headed by Comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, member, Central Committee, PAIGC [African Independent Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], and also includes comrades Seidiba Sane, first youth director in the Autonomous Sector of Bissau, as well as Galona Mane, in charge of our youth vanguard in the region of Bafata. During its stay in China, the delegation, according to its head, is planning to establish contact with Chinese youth leaders in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between these two organizations. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 3] 5058

USSR WORKERS' DONATION--A gift of medications, offered by the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Soviet Union, was handed over during a ceremony which took place on Thursday in the auditorium of the country's labor union, the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers]. The medications, totaling 1,135 kilograms, included antibiotics and antipyretics, among other things. During the speech delivered at this ceremony, the counsellor from the Soviet embassy stressed this proof of friendship manifested through this gesture. Comrade Eufragio dos Santos expressed gratitude in the name of the UNTG secretary general and the workers; he noted that this gesture of solidarity toward the Guinean working masses also represents a gift that will benefit the people. Comrade Jose Pereira, member, Party Central Committee and UNTG secretary general, left yesterday to represent the country's labor union organizations during the 17th Congress of the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Soviet Union to be held between 16 and 20 March. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 3] 5058

BISSAU POWER OUTAGE--Once again, Bissau is without lights! This time it was the injection pump of "Group 4" which had a "tolerance breakdown." The electric power plant manager explained: "A sudden stoppage because we exceeded its operating time limit." The workers backed him up: "It is difficult and sometimes even impossible to keep supplying energy to a city with just one generating group in operation and without any guarantee of spare parts." In the meantime a new pump is expected from the FRG. Contrary to any optimistic forecasts, this week "I can see nothing!" Let us therefore wait with confidence and patience. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 1] 5058

FBI SOLIDARITY WEEK--On 26 March, a solemn session in Bissau will open Solidarity Week with the Free German Youth--FDJ. This session will be held in the auditorium of the Third Congress. On 25 March, a delegation from the Free German Youth will arrive in Bissau to attend this Solidarity Week; the delegation will be headed by one of the secretaries of the FDJ Central Council,

Dietmar Langhuth; it will also include Gunther Ziegler, of the International Relations Department, and Joachim Gulle, of the Department for Friendship Brigades of the FDJ Central Council. During its stay in the country, the German youth delegation will go to various parts of the country, especially Bafata and Gabu; it will also participate in a youth encampment in Biombo. The visiting delegation will also hold a friendship meeting with the delegations of the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth], the Leninist Komsomol, and the UJC (Union of Young Communists). A joint announcement and a cooperation agreement between the youth organizations of the GDR and Guinea-Bissau will be signed at the end of the visit. The FDJ has maintained close and friendly relations with the JAAC since the creation of our youth organizations on 12 September 1974 in the hills of Boe. The two youth organizations cooperate in various areas. In Bra, we have the "Amilcar Cabral" Friendship Brigade of the FDJ which, in close cooperation with the comrades of the JAAC, works in the Bra vocational training center. This center is staffed with FDJ instructors who teach sawmill operators, bricklayers, and carpenters. The "Amilcar Cabral" Friendship Brigade in 1981 established a literature club which constitutes yet another possibility for Guinean youngsters to familiarize themselves with the work and operations of the Free German Youth. The importance of the excellent relations existing between the "Abel Djassi" and "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneers must also be stressed. As a result of this Solidarity Week of the JAAC with the FDJ, cooperation between these two organizations will be given further impetus and will develop in various areas on the basis of mutual understanding, the common struggle for peace and progress throughout the world, and understanding among peoples. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 3] 5058

CSO: 4742/258

MOZAMBIQUE

DELIVERY OF VESSELS PURCHASED IN SPAIN EXPECTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] A Mozambique naval crew will depart later this month for Spain, from which it will bring back two coastal shipping vessels recently purchased by the NAVIQUE [Mozambican Shipping Enterprise] from that European country, our reporters learned from a source in shipping circles.

The two coastal vessels, purchased second hand, are intended to strengthen the present Mozambican merchant marine fleet. The purchase of these vessels comes within the context of the measures to renovate the NAVIQUE.

The Mozambican crew which will bring back the two vessels will fly to Spain. The arrangements for their trip are now in process, and on their completion the date of departure will be set.

When they sail from Spain for Mozambique, each of the vessels will be carrying 1,000 tons of wheat, a product recently offered to our country by Spain, the same source said.

The purchase of these two vessels is of great importance to the strengthening of the transport capacity of our merchant marine, particularly in the realm of small and average coastal shipping operations.

At the same time, the purchase of the two vessels will contribute to the gradual decrease in the use of the chartered vessels which are currently operating along our coastline, and thus a reduction in the foreign exchange expenditures which these charters involve.

During the year just ended, the six vessels which at the present time make up the Mozambican merchant marine fleet carried a total of 250,700 tons of miscellaneous cargo.

This year the freight volume to be transported will certainly show a substantial increase, in view of the fact that the two vessels just purchased will add an annual transport capacity of 70,000 tons.

The two vessels were built at the Murueto shipyards in Spain in 1977, and can transport 1,112 tons of freight each. They are equipped with 1,160 horsepower engines and have a cruising speed of 11.9 knots per hour.

Each of the two vessels will carry a crew of 11. They have a draft of 4 meters and they are equipped with three cargo booms for the loading and unloading of goods.

Their structure is such that they can call at all the ports in the country. It should be noted that following the hydrographic survey work done in the ports of Moma and Mocimboa, the vessels can also call at these minor coastal shipping ports.

6157

CSO: 4742/249

SUNKEN DREDGER IN MAPUTO PORT MOVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] The dredger "Pristman," which sank recently near the coal wharf in the port of Maputo, was moved 50 meters away on Sunday, our reporters were told yesterday by one of the members of the commission responsible for the refloating of the vessel in question.

The same source said that the moving of the dredger away from the coal wharf made the immediate testing of the coal loading system in the port of Maputo possible.

The dredger "Pristman" was towed, while still submerged, about 50 meters from the site of the sinking solely in order to guarantee the resumption of the coal handling operation as soon as possible, the same spokesman said.

Today the operation of refloating the vessel will proceed, beginning with the removal of the coal it was carrying.

Later, if this proves possible, the vessel will be entirely refloated and then towed to the EMODRAGA [Mozambican Dredging Enterprise] wharf, in the direction of Catembe.

The effort to salvage this vessel has already been under way for a week, with the aid of specialists in refloating vessels who were summoned for the purpose by the local port authorities.

The vessel is owned by the EMODRAGA. The rather old vessel (in operation about 30 years) sank just as preparations were being made for maintenance work on the ocean floor adjacent to the coal wharf in the port of Maputo.

No human lives were lost at the time of the accident, the causes of which have not yet been established. The crew managed to board a barge which was alongside the dredger at the time it sank.

The salvage operation carried out by the specialists employed for the purpose involved several stages, the first of which was the location of the vessel. Then, using suitable equipment, the "frogmen" undertook the removal of the excavator bucket from the vessel (a kind of barge), which was then towed away from the area in which the coal vessels dock.

5157

CSO: 4742/249

MOZAMBIQUE

PORTUGAL, MOZAMBIQUE ECONOMIC COOPERATION INSTITUTE PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The establishment of a Portuguese-Mozambican Institute of Cooperation and Economic Development will be the subject of study by delegations representing the two countries in Lisbon, the ANOP has reported.

Joaquin Tenreiro de Almeida, the Mozambican secretary of state for fishing, heads the delegation from his country, which has traveled to Portugal, at the invitation of his Portuguese counterpart, Jose Viana, to meet with ship-owners and businessmen in the private and state sectors.

The establishment of an Institute of Cooperation and Economic Development will be the object of a study desired by both parties, which hope that such an institution could function as a basis for coordinating and developing the Portuguese and Mozambican economic blocs.

It is hoped that such an institute, thanks to its contacts with domestic and international markets, could seek the establishment of credit lines for the key sectors in Mozambique and could draft a plan of action for courses to be offered locally and apprenticeships in Portugal.

Another point to be discussed by the two delegations is the need for a "joint venture" policy in the vital areas of planning Mozambican development and further, in specific cases, the establishment of compensation agreements.

A study of free zones and supply stations is also on the agenda, as is the strengthening of Mozambican cadres in the various sectors.

On Tuesday, Minister of Agriculture, Trade and Fisheries Basilio Horta gave a reception for Secretary of State Tenreiro de Almeida on board the Portuguese training and piscatorial research vessel Noruega. Other guests included the Mozambican ambassador, Joao da Silva Aguiar.

Yesterday, Tenreiro de Almeida visited the fishing dock, the National Fishing Research Institute and the SESIMBRA, to inspect the fish farm and some units producing fish meal, fish oil and canned fish.

The Mozambican secretary of state for fishing, who will remain in Portugal until Saturday, will travel to Oporto today to talk with Portuguese businessmen interested in working in Mozambique and to visit some fishing units.

5157

CSO: 4/42/249

MOZAMBIQUE

RENOVATION OF MOZAMBIQUE RAILROAD LINE TO SOUTH NEAR COMPLETION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] The renovation of the Ressano Garcia railroad line over a distance of about 88 km is almost completed, engineer Aurelia Melo of the National Ports and Railroads Office indicated in a meeting held with our reporters.

This work, which involved replacing the old rails and establishing a second track in some sections covering about 30 km, as well as the replacement of the old wooden ties with new ones of metal, is currently in its final phase.

According to engineer Aurelia Melo, this project will make possible a major reduction in the derailments which until just a short time ago have occurred along this line, and thus will make its use by a larger number of trains carrying goods and passengers possible.

The same source said that the replacement of the old rails was made necessary because they were incapable of withstanding the constant train traffic needed to transport many thousands of tons of goods. The new rails have a weight of 54 kg per meter, such that the passage of heavy tonnage freight trains will affect them very little.

Hindrances to the Project

The renovation work on the Ressano Garcia line did not proceed in accordance with the plans made by the Mozambique-South Railroad because a shortage of certain materials for the laying of the track developed.

These difficulties were most serious with regard to rock, an essential material for stabilizing the railroad ties and thus the rails themselves, although there were also delays in the delivery of the metal ties. Aurelia Melo indicated that the bodies responsible for the delivery of this material also had to supply other sectors, which led to irregular deliveries.

However, the problem of the railroad ties has practically been resolved, leaving only that of the rock to be settled.

In discussing this problem, Aurelia Melo said that if the quarry can guarantee the normal supply of rock, the work of replacing and laying parallel lines along certain Maputo and Machava railroad sections will be completed by the end of this year.

Along with the work of replacing the railroad linking Maputo and Ressano Garcia, plans for this year also call for the installation of a new signaling system all along the Ressano Garcia line.

In the opinion of our source, this step will be reflected in an increase in train traffic, which will mean, among other things, that a larger quantity of freight will be transported.

5157

CSO: 4742/249

MOZAMBIQUE

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] "We can contribute to a fraternal rapprochement between the youth in the FRG and Mozambique, promoting a real knowledge of the economic, cultural and political situation in the Republic of Mozambique in our country, through the means available to us," Erik Bettermann, Secretary General of the Federal Council of German Youth (DBJR) said in the course of a press conference held in Maputo.

Erik Bettermann is the head of a delegation which has been in our country since last Monday. The delegation visited two communal settlements in Manhica and the Maragra sugar unit. According to the youth leader from the FRG, "despite the political differences between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the FRG, our long-term goal is the full exchange of experience between our two people. We admire the receptive attitude of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] in this connection."

Concerning the activity of the DBJR, Erik Bettermann explained that "we are devoting attention to the international situation, including the political situation in Southern Africa. The DBJR comprises 19 youth associations in the FRG and is pursuing a tradition of support of liberation movements.

5157

CSO: 4742/249

WEST'S ECONOMIC AID NECESSARY TO HALT DISASTROUS EXODUS

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 1 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "South Africa, The West Must Help."]

[Text] Last week's visit to the South-West on the part of the prime minister and his company was necessary and good. This offered him the opportunity of informing a broad spectrum of local leaders regarding South Africa's viewpoints and problems. At the same time this gave local leaders the chance to spell out their problems and objections.

Naturally the discussions were confidential and what exactly was discussed is not known. However, several of the local leaders subsequently spoke with the press, while the prime minister and the foreign minister also held discussions with the media here and in South Africa.

During this process somethings were said with which we simply do not agree. But we do not want to go into these matters today.

Before his departure the prime minister said that one aspect of the conversations stands out prominently: Namely, the fact that despite differences there are many common grounds between the local parties...and with that we do not mean simply political parties.

We believe that one matter on which there is reasonably wide consensus in the South-West is the fact that a healthy economy is indispensable for the success of the exercise of independence.

No matter what government is in power in South-West Africa it will have no chance of maintaining stability, order, peace and even a democratic process unless the economy is kept in a healthy state. This also applies (and perhaps most of all) to the interim period.

The history of many of the African nations is there for everybody to read. Among these nations there are some of our own neighbors including Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and now Zimbabwe where the departure of the whites (something which happened more or less voluntarily) resulted in economic regression. Although not yet independent this process is already underway in the South-West as well.

This is contributing to the economic troubles which this country is experiencing and is placing an increasingly greater burden on those who remain here. A continuation of this trend can be disastrous for the economy...aside of all the other implications which this entails.

If it is important for South Africa and for the West to insure stability in the South-West then definite actions must be taken on their part. We do not want to purport that political insecurity alone is causing the exodus, but it would be stupid to overlook the effects of political instability.

The capability of local leaders to encourage and motivate people to stay in the South-West is limited. The past has shown only too clearly that it is other powers who have the final say, no matter what the local population may decide.

Just to mention only one example: Despite the consensus between the population groups of the South-West, in 1977, they were not allowed to proceed with the implementation of the Turnhalle Plan.

After all is said it will be the actions and pronouncements of South Africa and of the Western countries which will determine whether people (especially trained persons, enterprisers and property owners) are going to decide to run the risk of a black majority government...and that is really a risk, in view of the rest of Africa.

Two of the most important priorities for those who are deciding the fate of the South-West are therefore:

To see that the necessary means for shoring up the economy are provided and in this respect we are in agreement with South Africa that it can no longer bear this problem alone.

In one way or another to reassure the population, with respect to a political future, to such a degree that at least enterprisers and trained people will want to stay here.

7964

CSO: 4701/48

SOUTH-WEST NATIONALISTS FOREVER AGAINST ONE-MAN, ONE-VOTE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Today the political situation in the South-West has reached a point where it makes little sense to doodle around the past about who said this and that and when. But when people still want to do that then they must have their facts in order.

Putting frills around facts to make a story sound prettier, as Baron von Munchausen of old used to do, does not profit anybody. Yet this is what the political commentator of the local Republican newspaper indulges in doing this week once again.

He is not telling it as it is when in an effort to make it look as though the Nationalist Party of the South-West "just about a decade ago" had agreed to a sort of one-man-one-vote election like the one now being planned.

Last week the prime minister, in talking about this matter, referred very clearly to 11 years ago and not to "about a decade ago." The matter at hand 11 years ago was the World Court case about the South-West.

It was there that the South African legal team had suggested the possibility of a national election or a plebiscite. The question which was to be raised would certainly not have dealt with a government for the South-West, but with the matter of whether the South-West would still be ruled by South Africa or rather by the UN.

At that time the former editor of the former SUIDWES-AFRIKANER had gotten the political whim of trying to pin that offer on the Nationalist Party of the South-West.

But while we are now dealing with the past it is interesting to read some of the things he wrote. On 29 January 1971 these were his comments:

"However, what we believe (with all respects for the non-whites of the South-West)--and we want to make that very clear--is that the white inhabitants of South-West Africa will never subordinate our constitutional future to the decision making of non-whites."

What he meant by "non-whites" was explained by him in more details on 5 March when he wrote:

"No matter how the Nationalist newspapers go on protesting, one thing stands out like a piling above water: The leaders of the Nationalist Party have, through this shocking offer, for the first time in history placed the future of the white man in this country at the mercy of the Hereros, the Mountain Damaras, the wild bushmen, etc., and to top it all...under international supervision."

We have the vague suspicion that the person who was writing in that newspaper is the same political commentator of the Republican newspaper which now carries such long articles. But once again he is to the left of the truth.

The fact is that the World Court case, along with the offer made there, must be seen against the background of the South African Government's policy at that time. The basis of that is set forth in the "South-West Africa Survey" of 1967.

It is clearly stated: "The people themselves will ultimately decide."

This was also the approach of Prime Minister John Vorster. He visited Windhoek in 1973 (Note that this was after the offer was made at the Hague and this had been exactly about the reports to which reference is made above.) He emphasized that South Africa wants to help the peoples of the South-West "...so that each of the populations will be able to decide over their own future. Each one of them, and therefore this naturally means the whites as well."

Full coverage was given to that speech at the time and Mr Vorster emphasized that it was also the right of the various population groups to find each other in one or another constellation; however, he added:

"....Let me put it clearly: those who do not wish to be a part of this will not be forced by me and neither by the UN."

The same approach was spelled out in Parliament in the clearest possible language. That was the Nationalist Party's policy at the time.... 11 years ago as well as "about a decade ago."

That approach ultimately led to Turnhalle and there it was expressly agreed that the solution lay along the road of self determination. This was the recipe throughout the Turnhalle period.

This viewpoint was endorsed by the Government of South Africa at which time Mr John Vorster, in accordance with Hansard [official parliamentary report] of 18 April 1975, stated:

"However, when it comes to the actual negotiations, then this must be through the elected representatives of the majority (of each population group), otherwise there will simply be chaos and no negotiations can take place."

This viewpoint was heartily supported and very clearly set forth by Mr Dirk Mudge (then still a member of the Nationalist Party) when in February of 1974 he spoke at the Legislative Assembly of the whites on the subject of a request by Attorney Bryan O'Linn that the United Party must also take part in the Turnhalle deliberations.

Mr Mudge stated: "...The recognized leaders of the whites...are to be found in the Nationalist Party...If they (the United Party) want to use non-whites as pressure groups against the government...I want to advise them to first sell their policy to their own people and to first take over the government in this country. If they cannot sell their policy to the whites, if they cannot win an election amongst their own people with such a policy, then what will they be wanting of the non-whites with such a policy? Surely, if this is what they want to do then there is nothing good in their minds."

According to the records this was the policy of the Nationalist Party in the South-West and in South Africa. Now people can write and talk until they are blue in the face, but the fact remains that the Nationalist Party of the South-West has never ever accepted the sort of one-man-one-vote election now being held out as a prospect, not 11 years ago, not a decade ago and also not now.

7964

CSO: 4701/48

BRIEF

BASTERLAND INCORPORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA --Chief Hans Diergaardt of Basterland went to tell the Western Powers that Basterland wants to be incorporated with South Africa. This news became known Thursday when the chief along with other politicians spoke with Prime Minister P. W. Botha. The chief's group, along with SWAPO-D, the Federal Party and Mr Kloppers' group and the group close to Johannes Kuruaihe, held a discussion with the prime minister. At the time Chief Diergaardt walked out of the Turnhalle conference along with Pop Isaacks, because according to them that was simply apartheid in disguise. He repeatedly raised objections to Mr Botha regarding the company with whom he was present with the prime minister...the other political parties. Despite the company in which he found himself he all the same told Mr Botha that the political parties in the South-West will not be able to win against SWAPO because they are too proud to meet with each other. He then explained to Prime Minister Botha that what is actually necessary is holding a Turnhalle conference all over again. He too does not believe in one-man-one-vote election, because he won the election in Rehoboth, but now he is being "snowed under." He then told Mr Botha that the South-West cannot hold an election because SWAPO would win and then the communists would overrun the country. [Text] [Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 1 Mar 82 p 6] 7964

CSO: 4701/48

RESULTS OF FIRST 1982 SESSION OF NATIONAL ENERGY BODY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Papa Momar Sarr, director of information: "Prime Minister Calls for Coherent Planning"]

[Text] Yesterday at 0930, the prime minister presided over the first 1982 session of the National Energy Commission. The session was held in the prime minister's office conference room.

Opening the proceedings, Habib Thiam reaffirmed that there can be no development without effective solutions to energy problems.

Several members of the government and a number of high officials took part in the discussions, which were introduced by the two-part report of the minister of industrial development and crafts, the chairman.

After the rewarding debate that followed this presentation, the prime minister noted that Senegal seems to have significant prospect in regard to national primary energy sources, and that these should be the subject of coherent planning as the results of various studies now in progress become available.

The prime minister also stressed the importance that the government assigns to exploiting our energy resources such as oil, peat, and coal.

He thus issued the following instructions:

a) Petroleum: Exploration will continue in the areas in which prospecting currently being conducted, specifically at the Dome Flore deposit of Casamance, in the Louga area, and at Kafountine in Casamance. The minister of industrial development and crafts will oversee the beginning of drilling for oil extraction from Dome Flore at the end of 1982, and the continuation of other studies during 1983.

b) Peat: The minister of industrial development and crafts and the Senegal Peat Company will take all necessary steps to begin electric power production through combustion of peat by 1984 at the latest.

c) Coal: The studies to estimate reserves, their depth, and the various layers must be accelerated.

In addition, the prime minister has decided that, in view of the importance of the new energy sources, an overall program for their exploitation will be developed, and the appropriate resources will be set aside for this.

The prime minister expressed the government's satisfaction with the results of the energy conservation campaign. The minister of industrial development and crafts, in cooperation with the minister of information and telecommunications, is to continue this campaign.

The prime minister affirmed that in order to assure our supply of wood and charcoal, we must continue under the best possible conditions to restore and develop our forest assets. Concerning the use of charcoal, production by the Ban Ak Suuf ovens should reach 50,000 units, which will be distributed to rural as well as urban areas. This increase should be accompanied by a revision in the system of charging for gas, so as to permit a method that will be of benefit to Blik Banec.

With regard to the linking of projects of OMVS and OMS [expansion uncertain: normally WHO], the government continues to favor subregional cooperation in the energy field.

The prime minister also stressed that attention should be given to solar energy. Research on its use is continuing with the objective of improving rural living conditions, which would benefit most from it.

On the same general topic, the prime minister noted that wind installations should be one element of our water policy, and thus it is important to continue the current experiments.

Regarding gasoline, a 72-day security supply must be established. The minister of industrial development and crafts will oversee its establishment at the distributor level, and the minister of economy and finance will study the price structure.

Before closing the meeting, the prime minister, citing the importance of the National Energy Commission's work, announced his decision to hold more frequent meetings of the commission, and he issued instructions to that effect to the minister of industrial development and crafts.

9920

CSO: 4719/654

BRIEFS

SOLAR ENERGY-OPERATED DISPENSARY--On Saturday 6 March 1982 at 1000, the minister of public health will officially open at Mont-Rolland (near Thies) a dispensary which will operate on solar energy. Constructed entirely and donated to the people of the area by the Leroy-Sommer Company, European manufacturer of electric motors, the dispensary is the first of its kind in our country and in West Africa. Mamadou Diop will be accompanied by Jacques Diouf, secretary of state for scientific research and technical affairs.
[Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 Mar 82 p 4] 9920

CSO: 4719/654

BEN SCHOEMAN EXPRESSES STRONG SUPPORT FOR ENLIGHTENED POLICY

Treurnicht's Partnership a Mistake

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 7 Mar 82 p 14

[Text] This week former minister Ben Schoeman told RAPPORT that when Dr Andries Treurnicht was accepted in the cabinet a mistake had been made. Yet he thinks that some of the members of parliament, who broke away from the party along with Dr Treurnicht, must reconsider their action.

The party split was no surprise and it was unavoidable. Dr Treurnicht waited a long time for the right moment; so stated Mr Schoeman.

It would be disastrous for the future of South Africa and for the survival of the whites in this country if Dr Treurnicht's views and philosophy were to prevail.

Mr Schoeman said that he expected the split to take place years ago. In 1969 when, as leader of the Nationalist Party in Transvaal, he expelled the Hertzog followers from the party, Mr Schoeman summoned Dr Treurnicht to his office and told him that he had to come down from the fence.

If he supported the Hertzog followers, then he must go with them. If he supported the Nationalist Party then he must show it. His actions would reflect this. Dr Treurnicht thereupon said that he stood with the Nationalist Party and Mr Schoeman accepted that.

Advocate

Mr Schoeman said: "If I had become prime minister I would have never accepted him in the Cabinet; I would never have appointed him as deputy minister."

Former Prime Minister John Vorster made the initial mistake of appointing him as deputy minister and P. W. Botha was thereafter in difficulty as Dr Treurnicht was also the leader of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal.

"But at the time I told P. W. Botha that he was making a mistake in taking Dr Treurnicht in the Cabinet."

Mr Schoeman said that he is an advocate of unity and was himself largely responsible for the unity in Afrikaner ranks...especially with the Havenga-Malan agreement which led to the Nationalist Party's victory in 1948.

But as he had to take action against the Hertzog followers, so now it is again necessary to take action. The situation could not remain unaltered and a split was unavoidable.

Mr Schoeman went on to say: "The rightist group does not frighten me. There will always be discontent for those who vote for them. It is an old rule: People with grievances are always looking for a place of refuge; even people with personal problems as is once more the case with Mr Vorster."

"The right faction will of course continue to fight; they will be fretting all the time. However, I do not regard them as a danger."

Yet Mr Schoeman wants to warn that the Nationalist Party has an important stumbling block to remove (the most important and biggest) namely: the cost of living.

The Nationalist Party is very vulnerable to the high cost of living, however, much can be done to check it. Mr Schoeman said that this matter requires urgent attention.

Confederal System

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 7 Mar 82 p 15

[Text] Mr Schoeman was emphatic about the need for the coloreds, Asians, Chinese to be placed on the voters' roll with full rights in Parliament. This is to be followed by a confederal parliament in which everybody will have representation, even the urban blacks and the national states.

This week former Minister Ben Schoeman told RAPPORT that this is the only way that whites in South Africa will be able to continue to exist.

He said that Prime Minister P. W. Botha is moving in the right direction. He said: "I support him and he knows that. What I am saying is being said in my own name and not in the name of the Nationalist Party."

Some of the things which Mr Schoeman said were:

It is wrong to talk about a separate colored nation. Years ago he said that the coloreds must become allies of the whites. They practice the same religion, talk the same language and have the same culture.

The coloreds must be placed on a common voters roll and must have a political voice in Parliament.

The same applies to the Asians and the Chinese.

The greater majority of urban blacks were born in black cities and towns and with the exception of language they do not have any ties worth mentioning with the independent and the national black states. Therefore, black cities and towns must be given the status of city states.

A confederation must then be formed and this is to be representative of all the national states and exist along with the central parliament of whites, coloreds, Asians and Chinese and the city states.

A confederal parliament will have to be formed and this is to have certain powers as determined by Parliament as now constituted. These powers will affect matters of common interest such as defense, transportation and foreign affairs.

Mr Schoeman says that Prime Minister P. W. Botha acted correctly with respect to the recent split. "I want to wish him full success. He must stick to his guns, make no concessions to the right wingers and he must go on with his policy. He is a strong man and I support him.

7964

CSO: 4701/47

CONTRASTING VIEWS ON APARTHEID IN RELIGION PRESENTED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 7 Mar 82 p 9

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Federal Council of Dutch Reformed Churches, which meets every 4 years, was held in Pretoria during the past 3 days. The Federal Council consists of the white Dutch Reformed Church and 11 independent member churches formed as a result of the missionary work of the mother church, including the NGSK [Dutch Reformed Synod of Churches] (for the coloreds), the NGKA (for the blacks), the RGA (for Asians) as well as Dutch Reformed churches in Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the South-West.

Dr Abraham Luckhoff, Dutch Reformed preacher in Pretoria and church and religious collaborator for RAPPORT attended the meeting.

This week, in Pretoria, Rev E. M. Mataboge, the new deputy chairman of the Federal Council of Dutch Reformed Churches, stated: "The white Dutch Reformed churches are driving the black and colored churches to the militants. We are getting the impression that the daughter is not welcome into the house of her mother and if the hen no longer wants its chicks then it has reached the end."

During the eighth meeting of the Federal Council of Dutch Reformed Churches sharp differences came to light between white and black delegates with respect to the unity of the church and especially the practicability of it.

Observers are of the opinion that this is the first time that black and colored preachers have spoken so openly at a formal public assembly. Previously such discussions took place behind closed doors.

However, it was mostly Rev David Botha, the moderator of the Dutch Reformed Missionary Church, who summed up the crux of the differences.

We are either one church or four separate independent churches for whites, blacks, coloreds and Asians.

The God-given unity must now attain stature in concrete terms.

However, the Missionary Church is not closing its eyes to the serious problems on the road to church unity. But the principle of unity is scriptural and therefore we must work hard at it, even if we have to suffer in order to attain it.

Rev Klippies Kritzinger of the Asian congregation in Laudium, Pretoria, joined in this and said that the road to unity is no easy road, but a difficult one; it is the way of the Cross.

Earlier in the debate the white Dutch Reformed Church, by word of mouth of Rev Dawid Snyman, missions secretary of the General Synod in the Free State, explained his viewpoint on church unity. The Dutch Reformed Church believes in a spiritual unity and this is the unity in the belief in Jesus Christ. Although the visible unity of the church must be given expression, a structural unity is not necessary.

Dr Dirk Fourie, the moderator of the South Transvaal Synod and registrar of the General Synod spoke strongly against structural unity.

"It is an impossibility to bring into one congregation peoples of different cultures and languages to serve the Lord. This has never worked in history."

Dr Fourie said that unity between Dutch Reformed churches can be given expression by doing such things as holding a joint thanksgiving service on Reform Day, by getting together at a presbytery level and by dealing with the authorities jointly.

Rev D. T. Keta of Windhoek stated that language and culture need not be a stumbling block in the way of unity. He has a congregation in the South-West where seven languages are being spoken and they are experiencing no problems.

Rev N. I. Moyo, deputy moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church in Botswana said that he is experiencing serious problems with Dr Fourie's viewpoint and he asked: Must members of the Dutch Reformed Church who come to Botswana now establish another Dutch Reformed Church?

Rev Kobus Potgieter, deputy moderator of the General Synod and moderator for North Transvaal, said that there is a misunderstanding over this matter.

"Our General Synod is meeting in October and the question of church unity will be discussed then. Please let us not press the question now. We all love Christ and there is an intimate cord that binds us together." This was his comment.

At the end of the debate the entire matter was referred to a subcommittee. A report will be ready in 2 years.

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CSO: 4701/47

CLEARER 'CENTRIST' POLICY URGED IN WAKE OF SPLIT

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 7 Mar 82 p 24

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "Rightist Groups Show Their Voting Power"]

[Text] What is new is the expected choice of F. W. de Klerk as the new leader of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal. I will get to him and the road that lies ahead in a moment.

As for the old news concerning the defection of Dr Andries Treurnicht and of the other breakaways, this requires a few things to be said.

First of all congratulations for the fact that the tour-de-force which caused that old boil in the Nationalist Party to burst open came when it did. This was unavoidable and necessary. Actually it was the salvation of the credibility and effectiveness of the Nationalist Party.

All of us have for too long swallowed the dream of unity against our better judgement and have for too long been patient with people at cross purposes with ourselves.

A new political grouping is on its way. It is improbable that there will be an amalgamation of the rightist group: the Reconstituted Nationalist Party, the NPT and AET [sic], the National Conservative Party and all the others on that side of the fence. There are too many people with ambitions, too many bravados and too much irreconcilability.

Accustomed as we all are to his style, Dr A. P. Treurnicht sits on the fence and waits and pretty soon we will see on which side of the fence he will be pushed...establishing his own party along with the AET and the National Conservative Party or alone; but as far as returning to the Nationalist Party, it is all over for him.

The bad news is that our politics will be subjected to new tensions. Nobody is to underestimate this rightist grouping in our politics. Forced into a small heap, threatened, bewildered and without any answers to our problems, ill, by guise of some sort of alliance, they could attract as much as a good percentage of the Afrikaners' vote and do this in an election which could be forced earlier by the situation. The municipal elections results have shown that they can attract a strong vote.

The great struggle below the surface is now becoming greater in scope and meaner. This can be described as a stealing activity in which Dispatch rider corps and all other Afrikaans institutions will be picked up and down for support recruitment.

The good news is that the Nationalist Party, lighter in its aspect and relieved of its handicap, can come out of this struggle very strong. Success brings success and the chance is excellent that, with a strong leadership, a breakthrough can be made into a new magnetism for attracting the vacillators, the tired and the uneasy who will be streaming back from the A. P. Treurnicht camp to a realistic policy.

The Nationalist Party will also be strengthened from other sources. All of this can bring the statistics to a convincing mid-sixty percent support for the Nationalist Party.

Another good news is that two "center" parties, the Nationalists and those of the APT-group, and whoever wants to join them, retain advantages. The Reconstituted Nationalist Party's dangerous extremism will be forced to draw-in its horns. There must follow a clear statement of policy on the part of the two center parties which will present clearer choices. The break in the party has raised to the foreground a few things about these clearer choices: In our country a policy will succeed only if separateness and togetherness are presented in a practical manner.

The APT group emphasized separateness unilaterally and wants to consent (against reality) to putting aside togetherness in such a manner that the bars fence-in the coloreds and blacks on all sides. Supremacy for whites only is the basic ideologic motive. They must not ask how this can be achieved, because they simply do not know.

The Nationalist Party group places equally heavy emphasis on separateness and togetherness with strong motivation for giving togetherness a fair and just stature at all levels of government and society; moreover they know how to achieve this.

You see...the choice is becoming clear.

Now I have come to the subject of Minister F. W. de Klerk.

At first a little teasing that the old chum's enlightened thinking had then, after all those years, surely reached its goal in Transvaal!

Know him? Yes I do. I also know that this leadership will be dedicated, capable, honest, upright and conservative...in the good meaning of the word. Also reconciling toward those who fit with the Nationalist Party. His leadership will be bound to principles. He will bow to nobody, because that is not within his nature.

May the Lord's blessing descend upon you...

"I read the signs correctly the nation (Afrikaners and other peoples and groups) now wants the following kind of leadership:

A leadership without too much wariness. The danger of fear of "rightists" and the pain of amputation can induce the Nationalist Party to be too withdrawn. This will weaken the Nationalist Party.

No bullying attitude. People on the other side of the camp are also our people. We will be able to strengthen the Nationalist Party only through logical argumentation, persuasive effort, constructive confrontation and patient listening.

The proposals of the Presidential Council must not be presented in watered down versions, but in accordance with the procedures promised for this: Cabinet, caucus and congresses. We must not waiver.

The feeling is that vague concepts such as co-responsibility, confederation, and moving away from discrimination, and so on, must be spelled out more clearly, distinctly and concretely.

The battle of enlightened mottos has been won. Now it is time that contents be given to these in detail:

Contents to the coloreds' policy at all levels of government, to the model of confederation with all of its sub-departments, to the political rights of urban blacks, to the great bulk of discrimination which still remains to be removed. . all these things must now become squarely clear and not rounded off.

Let us take the bull by the horns, make break-through decisions. The members of parliament must hurry in giving the necessary insight to our people.

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ISO: 4701/47

REPORT PROVIDES RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 9 Mar 82 p 8

[Article by Pieter Esterhuysen: "The Population Pattern in South Africa"]

[Text] The continuing migration from the south to the metropolitan areas of Transvaal and Natal, as mentioned in the report on population shifts in South Africa prepared by the Council for Humanities Research, is striking. This phenomenon, along with other tendencies is taken under consideration in the present perspective drafted by Pieter Esterhuysen of the Africa Institute.

An important tendency in the geographic distribution of South Africa's population is shown in a research report recently issued by the Council for Humanities Research.

Out of a total population of 23,605,351 (according to the 1980 census) 17,160,540 persons, or 72.7 percent of the population is residing in "white" South Africa, while 6,444,811 or 27.3 percent are counted as living in the self governing national states. Out of the total black population (17,160,540) 9,568,693 or 59.6 percent were living in "white" South Africa and 6,423,889, or 40.4 percent in the self governing national states. The latter states consist of Ciskei (now independent), Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwanDebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa and Qwaqwa, but Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda, which were already independent in 1980, are not included.

Lower

Although the level of urbanization for the South African population (53.4 percent) is high in comparison with most other African countries, it is considerably lower than in the developed industrial countries. This can be ascribed to the fact that only 38 percent of the black population, which constitutes the majority of the total population, was urbanized in 1980.

The level of urbanization is especially low in the self governing states where only 17 percent of the blacks reside in towns. Nevertheless, it is estimated that about 75 percent of the total black population of South Africa, taken as a whole, will be urbanized by the year 2000. This means that the black population in urban regions will increase to 21 million in the next 20 years.

The greater majority of the other population groups is already urbanized and this trend is continuing uninterruptedly. In 1980, 88.7 percent of the total white population of 4,364,059 resided in urban areas. Out of the 2,554,071 coloreds, 77.4 percent lived in urban areas and out of the 794,639 Asians, 91.3 percent were urban residents.

A striking phenomenon in the redistribution pattern in South Africa is the continuous shift of the population from the south to Transvaal and Natal.

Transvaal increased its percentage share of the total population from 42.8 percent in 1970 to 43.8 percent in 1980. Natal's percentage increased from 23.3 percent to 24.3 percent, while the Cape Province's share of population fell from 24.7 percent to 23.5 percent and that of the Orange Free State from 9.1 percent to 8.4 percent.

Although the Cape's metropolitan regions succeeded in increasing their share of each of the population groups, in 1980 their population was only 14 percent of the total population of "white" South Africa as against 30 percent in the case of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaaldrichhoek area. Moreover, the percentage of increase of the Cape's metropolitan area was lower than that of Transvaal and Natal.

With respect to the white population, 67.5 percent of it resides in the big metropolitan areas and 41.3 percent of this in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaaldrichhoek area. As in the case of the bigger cities in the Western World, the whites of South Africa are inclined to move away from the central sections of cities to the fringe areas.

Capetown

The white population of urban districts such as Alberton, Boksburg, Hoeveldrif, Kemptonpark, Pretoria, Bandburg and Roodeport in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaaldrichhoek area, Ballville in greater Capetown and Pinetown and Newcastle in Natal has increased faster than the country's average.

On the other hand cities like Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban, Germiston and Port Elizabeth are experiencing a relatively lower increase in white population. In addition a considerable intra-city migration within "old cities" such as Johannesburg and Capetown is being observed.

Greater Capetown houses 39.3 percent of the total colored population; however, it is striking that 68 districts in Transvaal, 38 in the Orange Free State and 36 in Natal have experienced an absolute increase of coloreds.

The Durban-Pinetown-Pietmaritzburg area houses 74.3 percent of the total Asiatic population and the districts of Inanda (North Coast), Pinetown and Pietmaritzburg absorb more than 80 percent of the relative increase.

Border changes, consolidation, rehousing and the possibility that a lower count was taken in 1970 is responsible for the abnormally high population increase experienced by the self ruling black states in the period 1970-1980.

As against an average increase of 29.5 percent of the total population, these regions experienced an average growth of 65.8 percent.

The black population is also migrating increasingly from the heartlands of the self-governing states to regions located against white development regions. In 1980, 33 percent of "white" South Africa's black population was housed in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaaldriehoek region, as against 29.26 percent in 1970, an increase of nearly 4 percent.

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CSO: 4701/46

A GLIMPSE OF NEW 'AFRIKANERIZED' MAFIKENG

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 3 Mar 82 p 12

[Article by Andre du Toit: "Mafikeng is Afrikanerized"]

[Text] "Please open up your rumble seat, sir." This order came from a black man and his Afrikaans was faultless. He wore a camouflage uniform and carried a machine gun under his arm.

Ahead of me there were whites in a car with a YBA auto tag. The black policeman became less formal and there was laughter and joking and he did not even open the rumble seat.

The scene unraveled at the outskirts of Mafikeng at a roadblock.

To the visitor this offered a glimpse of the joviality which prevails in Bophuthatswana between whites and blacks.

Just 60 kilometers from the Conservative town of Lichtenburg apartheid died a quiet death. In the center of Mafikeng white and colored children play together and (unlike Johannesburg) people can speak Afrikaans everywhere.

On Saturday morning, Mafikeng can be as bustling as Johannesburg, but between the increasing numbers of Mercedes Benz, which can now be seen there, one can count just as many donkey carts.

The former Bechuanaland of Moffat and Reverend Mackenzie is rubbing here against a newer, more obtrusive black Africa which wants to assert itself in the world.

Cecil Rhodes's statue is still shining before the station, but the shunting yards are no longer the southern headquarters of the old Rhodesia Railways.

There are brown passenger cars everywhere, these are newly acquired and bear the imprinted sign of National Railways of Zimbabwe. The railroad police are black as are also the bank and store clerks.

But the irony is that in the process of nigrization Mafikeng has become Afrikaans.

This is no longer the town where Baden Powell established the Boy Scouts and no longer the English town where, as an old English auntie told me, they had the "most delightful balls in the town hall."

The town's two most English establishments, the Surry Hotel and Crewes Hotel, where Baden Powell entrenched himself during the siege, are places where English is not heard any more.

One hears just Tswana and Afrikaans.

But Mafikeng has not only lost its name, but its once peaceful colonial atmosphere as well. The Barolongs are an exuberant people, hard drinkers and hard talkers who drove out the "colonials" of Mafikeng.

With that the days when one could go and enjoy a cup of tea at the Surrey in tranquility are gone.

But a couple of islands have survived...places where the old colonial atmosphere is not altogether gone. One of these is Mafikeng's museum. It is still being conducted in the old manner, with no concessions to Black Africa, and it is still under the control of the Cape's Provincial Administration. There is still the Mafikeng High School with its double medium, as in the old days, and as white as Lichtenburg's Dutch Reformed Church Council.

The town also sports its Jan Smuts Avenue, Carrington Street, Churchill Avenue and obviously the Baden Powell Avenue.

A couple of miles outside of Mafikeng there is already an Independence Stadium, but the town itself does not yet have its Mangope Lane or Julius Nyerere Drive like Gaborone in Botswana.

Mafikeng's opulent whites live in the neighborhood of the fair grounds and the rugby-field, still in pretty fair style in their large dwellings. The only difference is that here and there a black family has taken up residence. However, the street names in the new stately quarter remain unaltered: Jakaranda Lane, Langenhoven Boulevard and Totius Lane.

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April 22, 1982



